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(54) Data record media

(57) An optical disk (D) has a first working area and a second working area having two recording formats. Encrypted data is recorded on the second working area. Encrypting key data is recorded on the first working area. The encrypting key data is used for decoding the encrypted data. This recording technique makes easy reproduction of the recorded data quite difficult. If data recorded on a bit-formed portion can be reproduced by any means, the data signal recorded on the optical disk cannot easily be reproduced.

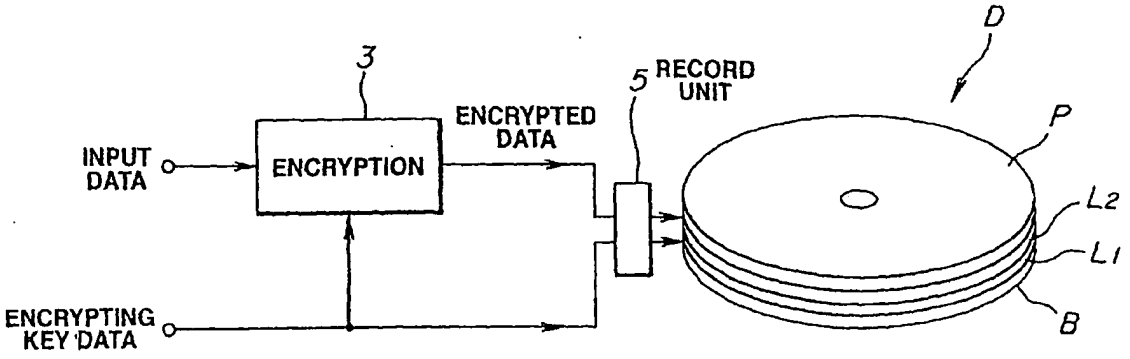

FIG.1

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Description

[0001] This invention relates to media for recording data, recording data on data record (recording, recordable, or recorded) media, and reproducing data from data record media.

[0002] Of data record media for recording a data signal such as audio data, video data or various kinds of data, a medium for optically recording such a data signal has been made popular worldwide. The optical record medium may comprise a so-called compact disk for music or a CD-ROM that is a version converted from the CD for music into a CD for data.

[0003] Concurrently with the worldwide prevalence of the CD and the CD-ROM, lots of pirated editions of original media are likely to be floating around the world. Of these pirated editions, some malignant editions have been found. For example, a malignant edition is created to strip a protective layer off a compact disk so that an aluminium layer (that is, the layer on where pits are formed) may be exposed out, coat a plating layer on the aluminium layer, and repetitively stamp the plated layer for reproducing many duplications. It is quite difficult to defend the original edition against this kind of malignant one.

[0004] As a method for preventing illegal copying of an original compact disk; as disclosed in Japanese Patent Application Publication No. JP-A-95-182 766, a method has been proposed for recording on the compact disk secret data disabled to copy. This method is not so effective for the above-indicated physical illegal copy.

[0005] Moreover, the aforementioned problem is quite serious in a digital video disk (DVD), that is a so-called next-generation data record medium.

[0006] Respective different aspects of the invention are set forth in the respective independent claims hereof.

[0007] According to another aspect of the invention, encrypted data to be originally recorded and key data for solving the encryption are recorded on corresponding recording areas whose recording formats or layers are different from each other. Or, the content data is recorded over at least two recording areas whose recording formats or layers are different from each other. This method inhibits easy reproduction of the original data or makes it difficult to reproduce the data recorded on an area even if the data recorded on the other area can be reproduced by any means. Hence, this method inhibits easy obtaining of the final data (reproduced data).

[0008] A data record medium according to another aspect of the invention includes at least two recording areas having the corresponding recording formats or layers. To solve the above-indicated problem, the encrypted data is recorded on one recording area and at least part of key data for solving the encryption of the encrypted data is recorded on the other area. Or, the content data is recorded over at least two recording areas.

[0009] Further, according to another aspect of the invention there is provided a method for recording data on a data record medium having at least two recording areas whose recording formats or layers are different from each other. On one recording area, encrypted content data is recorded. On the other recording area, at least part of key data for solving the encryption of the encrypted data is recorded. Or, the content data is recorded over at least two recording areas.

[0010] Further, according to yet a further aspect of the invention there is provided a method for reproducing data from a data record medium having at least two recording areas whose recording formats or layers are different from each other. To solve the above-indicated problem, this method takes the steps of reading the data recorded over at least two recording areas out thereof and synthesizing the data read from the areas with each other.

[0011] In operation, encrypted data and key data for solving the encryption of the encrypted data may be recorded on corresponding recording areas of at least two areas whose recording format or layers are different from each other. Or, the content data to be recorded may extend over at least two recording areas whose recording formats or layers are different from each other. For example, even if the content of the data recorded on one recording area can be reproduced by any means, the difficulty of reproduction of the data recorded on the other area makes it impossible to obtain the final data (reproduced data).

[0012] A preferred form of implementation of the invention described hereinbelow provides a data record (recording, recordable or recorded) medium, and a data recording method and a data reproducing method which are arranged to inhibit easy reproduction of an original edition and easy reproduction of a recorded data signal even if a pit-formed layer of the data record medium can be reproduced by any means.

[0013] The invention will now be further described, by way of illustrative and non-limiting example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is an explanatory view showing encrypted data, encrypting key data and an optical disk for recording them according to an embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 2 is an explanatory view showing an arrangement of reading the encrypted data and the encrypting key data from an optical disk and decoding the encrypted data according to an embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 3 is a flowchart showing a flow of data from an optical disk to a reproducing process according to an embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 4 is an explanatory view showing an arrangement of an optical disk according to an embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 5 is an explanatory view showing a format of

recording content data over first and second record layers; and

Fig. 6 is a circuit diagram showing a schematic arrangement of a reproducing apparatus for reproducing the optical disk according to the embodiment of the invention.

[0014] Preferred embodiments of the invention will now be described with reference to the drawings.

[0015] At first, the description will be oriented towards the use of an optical disk having two record layers with corresponding recording formats as a data record (recording, recordable or recorded) medium.

[0016] In this embodiment, an optical disk D is, as shown in Fig. 1, formed to have a base plate B, first and second record layers L_1 and L_2 laminated on the plate B in sequence, and a transparent protective layer P formed on the top of the record layers. As an example, encrypted data is recorded on the first record layer L_1. Key data (called "encrypting key data") for solving encryption (called "decoding") of the encrypted data is recorded on the second record layer L_2. The encrypted data to be recorded on the first record layer l_1 of the optical disk D is content data (that is, data to be recorded) encrypted on the encrypting key data by an encrypting circuit 3. Also, the encrypted data and the encrypting key data are provided a record unit 5 such as light pickup device. Thereafter, each of the encrypted data and the encrypting key data is recorded an each of the first record layer L_1 and the second record layer L_2 by changing a focus of the light pickup device. Further, the information indicating whether or not the encrypting key data is recorded on the second recordibg layer L_2 of the optical disk D is recorded on TOC (table of contents) of the first record layer L_1 of the optical disk D. TOC area is described in detail later.

[0017] On the other hand, when reproducing the optical disk D, as shown in Fig. 2, the encrypted data recorded on the first record layer L_1 and the encrypting key data recorded an the second record layer L_2 are read out of the optical disk D by a reproduce unit such as a light pickup device, by changing a focus of the light pickup device. The read data are sent to a decoding circuit 4, in which the encrypted data is decoded an the encrypting key data. The decoded data is the content data reproduced from the optical disk D. Mare concretely, the decoding circuit 4 operates to generate the decoding key data based on the encrypting key data and decode the encrypted data based on this decoding key data.

[0018] In addition, Figs. 1 and 2 show plural record layers laminated on one side of the optical disk D. The record layers may be laminated on both sides of the optical disk D.

[0019] The flow of processes in reproducing the data from the optical disk D will be shown in Fig. 3. The optical disk D, as shown in Fig. 4, includes a center hole 102 in the center of the disk, a lead-in area 103 corresponding to a TOC (table of contents) area served as a program-managing area, a data area 104 for recording data, and a lead-out area 105 corresponding to the data termination area ranged in the describing sequence from the inner periphery to the outer one. As an example, on the TOC area located at the innermost periphery of the first record layer L_1 of the optical disk D recorded is the information indicating whether or not the encrypting key data is recorded on the second record layer L_2.

[0020] As shown in Fig. 3, at a step S1, a process is executed to read the information recorded on the TOC area of the first record layer L_1, that is, the first layer of the optical disk D.

[0021] Then, at a step S2, based on the information recorded on the TOC area, it is determined whether or not the encrypting key data is recorded on the second layer of the optical disk D, that is, the second record layer L_2. If not at the step S2, the operation goes to a step S6. If no encrypting key data is determined to be recorded at the step S2, it means that the data recorded on the first record layer L_1 is data that is not encrypted. Hence, at the step S6, the data is read out of the first record layer L_1 as it is. On the contrary, if, at the step S2, the encrypting key information is determined to be recorded on the second record layer L_2, the operation goes to a step S3.

[0022] At the step S3, the encrypting key data is read out of the second record layer L_2. At a next step S4, the encrypted data is read out of the first record layer L_1.

[0023] At a next step S5, based on the encrypting key data read out of the second record layer L_2, the encrypted data read out of the first record layer L_1 is decoded.

[0024] As mentioned above, according to this embodiment, the encrypted data is recorded on the first record layer L_1 of the optical disk D. The encrypting key data is recorded on the second record layer L_2 that is different from the first record layer L_1. Even if, therefore, a pirated edition of the original disk may be created by stripping the protective layer P and the like off the first record layer L_1 for exposing out the layer L_1, coating a layer like a plating one on the first record layer L_1, the reproduction of the encrypting key data recorded on the second record layer L_2 is not made so easy. Also, it is difficult to strip the first record layer L_1 from the second record layer L_2 of the optical disk D. On the optical disk D of this embodiment, hence, the original data is disallowed to be reproduced from the encrypted data recorded on the first record layer L_1.

[0025] In the foregoing embodiment, the description will be oriented to the optical disk D having the first and the second record layers L_1 and L_2 for the two recording formats. In addition, the recording areas for these two recording formats may be a combination of a magneto-optical recording area and a pit type recording area, a combination of a phase variable recording area and the pit type recording area, a combination of an organic coloring matter type recording area and the pit type recording area, or a record medium for recording data with

an ultraviolet laser beam and the pit type recording area. In these combinations, the encrypted data is recorded on the pit type recording area and the encrypting key data is recorded on the magneto-optical recording area, the phase variable type one, the organic coloring matter type one, or the record medium for recording data with the ultraviolet laser beam. Moreover, as another combination of the record mediums for the two recording formats, it is possible to select a combination of a recording area whose groups are made variable on the disk, that is, a so-called wobbling type recording area and one of the above-mentioned recording areas such as the pit type one, the magneto-optical one, the phase variable type one, and the organic coloring matter type one. In this combination, for example, the encrypting key data may be recorded on the wobbling type recording area.

[0026] As described above, if one of the two recording areas is the pit type area the data of which may be more easily reproduced than the other type areas, the other recording area may be the magneto-optical area, the phase variable type area, the organic coloring matter type area, or the area for recording data with the ultraviolet laser beam, from each of which the recorded data is difficult to be reproduced. In this combination, for example, even if a pirated edition of the original disk can be created by stripping the protective layer P off the recording area for exposing out the recording area and coating a plating layer on the pit type recording area, it is quite difficult to reproduce the other recording area. It means that no original data is allowed to be reproduced from the optical disk.

[0027] The above-indicated data recording with an ultraviolet laser beam is operated as follows: A suitable ultraviolet laser beam to working a material of the optical disk is applied to a plate of the optical disk composed of polycarbonate or acrylic. An ablation takes place on the portion on which the ultraviolet laser beam spot hits. The ablation results in eroding the hit portions and thereby forming pits on the plate. Hence, the data recording area with the ultraviolet laser beam may be formed on a portion except the pit-formed recording area for the content data. As indicated above, since the encrypting key data may be formed on the portion except the original recording area, the duplication of the data is made substantially impossible. Further, the polycabonate serves to absorb a ray having a wavelength of about 290 nm or less. The acrylic serves to absorb a ray having a wavelength of about 350 nm or less. The ultraviolet laser beam having a wavelength of 190 nm or less is absorbed by the air. In light of these properties, for decomposing the plate of the optical disk through light, the ultraviolet laser beam is recommended to have a wavelength of 190 to 370 nm.

[0028] In the foregoing embodiments, the overall encrypting key data is not necessarily recorded on the optical disk. It is possible that, e.g., only part of the encrypting key data is recorded and the remaining part may be entered from an external input unit.

[0029] Next, the pair of recording formats include pit-forming as one recording format and marking on the disk with a high-output laser as the other format. In this pair, the encrypted data is recorded on the pit-forming type recording area, while the encrypting key data composed of alphanumeric codes (so-called SID codes), for example, is marked on the inner peripheral portion of the optical disk by applying the high-output laser onto the optical disk. If the data disallowed to be read by a light pick-up device is used as the encrypting key data, the encrypting key data composed of alphanumeric codes is entered into the optical disk reproducing apparatus through the effect of an external input unit such as a keyboard. The optical disk reproducing apparatus operates to decode the encrypted data based on the encrypting key data entered from the external input unit. In the above-indicated case, even if the data recorded on the pit-formed recording area may be reproduced, no original data cannot be reproduced from the optical disk only unless the encrypting key data composed of alphanumeric codes is entered from the external input unit.

[0030] In case the optical disk D contains the foregoing first and the second record layers L_1 and L_2 as the recording areas for the two recording formats, as shown in Fig. 5, the data is recorded alternately on the first and the second record layers L_1 and L_2 for preventing the incorrect duplication of the data. That is, in the case of the recording as shown in Fig. 5, if an pirated edition of the original disk may be created by stripping the protecting layer P off the first record layer L_1 for exposing out the layer L_1, the reproduction of the data recorded on the layer L_2 is made substantially impossible. Hence, the data recorded on the optical disk D is disallowed to be reproduced. It means that the pirated edition of the original disk cannot be simply created. The data to be recorded alternately on the first and the second record layer L_1 and L_2 may be recorded every 1 bit or every several bits greater than 1 bit.

[0031] The data recorded alternately on the first and the second record layers L_1 and L_2 are not necessarily encrypted. When reproducing the data from the optical disk, the operation is executed to read the data recorded alternately on the first and the second record layers L_1 and L_2 and combine the data recorded on the first layer L_1 and the data recorded on the second layer L_2 with each other for composing the original data. Whether or not the optical disk employs the recording format as shown in Fig. 5 is determined by recording on the TOC area of the first layer L_1 the information indicating the use of the recording format as shown in Fig. 5 in the same way as the first embodiment. When reproducing the data from the optical diak, the data recorded over the first and the second layers L_1 and L_2 are read out according to the information recorded on the TOC area. Then, the data recorded on the first layer L_1 and the data recorded on the second layer L_2 are combined with each other for composing the original data.

[0032] The alternate reproduction of the data from the

first and the second layers L_1 and L_2 is made quite difficult in light of the performance of the current light pickup device. In actual, hence, the reproducing operation is executed to read a piece of data recorded on the first layer L_1 by a predetermined length (for example, one sector), store the piece of data in memory, read a piece of data recorded on the second layer L_2 by a predetermined length (for example, one sector), store the piece of data in memory, and alternately read the data stored in these memories, and synthesize both pieces of data with each other, for reproducing the original data.

[0033] The combination of the encrypted data and the encrypting key data may be defined on each file for example, program data. In this case, however, it is necessary to record the identifying information for each file. This variation of the combination of both data at each file makes it possible to enhance the effect in preventing the reproduction of the original data.

[0034] Next, the description will be oriented to a schematic arrangement of the reproducing apparatus for reproducing the optical disk D included in the foregoing embodiments with reference to Fig. 8.

[0035] At first, the description concerns with the operation executed in the case of recording the encrypted data and the enorypting key data on the optical disk D. The flow of a fundamental operation is same to the flowchart as shown in Fig 3.

[0036] As shown in Fig. 6, a numeral 17 denotes a light pickup device. The light pickup device 17 operates to condense a laser beam on the optical disk D, receive a reflected laser beam, read a data signal recorded on the optical disk D, and then send the data signal to the decode circuit 15. Further, the light pickup device 17 operates to send to a servo circuit 14 a focus servo error signal and a tracking error signal produced on the reflected laser beam.

[0037] Under the control of the controller CPU 10, the servo oircuit 14 operates to generate the focus servo error signal, a focus servo signal and a tracking error signal, the latter two of which correspond to the tracking error signal. Then, these signals are sent to the light pickup device 17. The servo circuit 14 also operates to supply a rotation servo signal for the optical disk D. The motor 18 is controlled in response to the rotation servo signal. Each of the enorypted data recorded on the first record layer L_1 and the encrypting key data recorded on the second record layer L_2 are read out of the optical disk D by changing a focus of the light pickup device.

[0038] On the other hand, the decode circuit 15 operates to decode and correct an error of the data signal sent from the light pickup device 17.

[0039] The encrypting key information, which has been read from the light disk D and decoded by the decode circuit 15, is stored in a working RAM 12 that is controlled by the controller CPU 10. The controller CPU 10 operates to decode the encrypted data read from the optical disk D and decoded by the decode circuit 15, based on the encrypting key data stored in the RAM 12. The program data to be used by the controller CPU 10 is stored in the program ROM 13.

[0040] The original data decoded by the above process is sent to the outside through an interface circuit 16 and an output terminal 11. On the other hand, if the data is recorded aver two recording areas of the optical disk D, the following operation is executed.

[0041] The light pickup device 17 operates to read the data recorded over two recording areas of the optical disk D from each of the recording areas. The data read from each of the areas is decoded by the decode circuit 15 and then is stored in the working RAM 12 that is operated under the control of the controller CPU 10. That is, a piece of data recorded on the first layer L_1 by predetermined length is read out, the read data is decoded by decode circuit 15 and then is stored in the working RAM 12. Thereafter, by changing the focus of the light pickup device, other piece of data recorded on the second layer L_2 by the predetermined length is read out, the read data is decoded by decode circuit 15 and then is stored in the working RAM 12. The controller CPU 10 operates to read the data stored in the RAM 12 and the controller CPU 10 synthesize them with each other. The synthesized data results in being the content data.

Claims

1. A medium (D) for recording data comprising:

   a first working area containing at least part of a key recorded with a wobbling thereon; and
   a second working area containing encrypted data encrypted based on said key.

2. A medium (D) for recording data according to claim 1, wherein said encrypted data is recorded with one of a pit-type format, an organic colouring matter format, a phase variable format and a magneto-optical format.

3. A medium (D) for recording data comprising:

   a first working area containing at least part of a key marked with a high-output laser thereon; and
   a second working area containing encrypted data encrypted based on said key recorded with a different recording format from a format for said first working area.

4. A medium (D) for recording data according to any one of claims 1 and 2, wherein said first working area has a wobbling type recording area containing said at least part of a key.

5. A medium (D) for recording data according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein said working areas are

formed on the same disk platter layer.

6. A medium for recording data according to one of claims 1 to 4, wherein said working areas are formed on different disk platter layers (L1, L2).

7. A method of recording data on a medium (D) comprising the steps of:

recording at least part of a key with a wobbling in a first working area; and
recording encrypted data encrypted based on said key in a second working area.

8. A method of recording data on a medium (D) comprising the steps of:

marking at least part of a key with a high-output laser in a first working area; and
recording encrypted data encrypted based on said key in a second working area, said encrypted data being recorded with a different recording format from a format for said first working area.

9. A method of recovering data on a medium (D) comprising the steps of:

reading at least part of a key with a wobbling from a first working area;
reading encrypted data recorded in a second working area; and
decoding said encrypted data by using said key.

10. A method of recovering data on a medium (D) comprising the steps of:

reading at least part of a key marked with a high-output laser in a first working area;
reading encrypted data recorded in a second working area with a different recording format from a format for said first working area; and
decoding said encrypted data by using said key.

11. A method according to claim 7 or 9, wherein said encrypted data is recorded with one of a pit-type format, an organic colouring matter format, a phase variable format and a magneto-optical format.

12. A method according to any one of claims 7 or 9 or 11, wherein said first working area has a wobbling type recording area, said at least part of a key being recorded thereon.

13. A method according to any one of claims 7 to 12, wherein said working areas are formed on the same disk platter layer.

14. A method according to any one of claims 7 to 12, wherein said working areas are formed on different disk platter layers (L1, L2).

15. An apparatus for recording data on a medium (D) comprising:

means for recording at least part of a key with a wobbling in a first working area; and
means for recording encrypted data encrypted based on said key in a second working area.

16. An apparatus for recording data on a medium (D) comprising:

means for marking at least part of a key with a high-output laser in a first working area; and
means for recording encrypted data encrypted based on said key in a second working area, said encrypted data being recorded with a different recording format from a format for said first working area.

17. An apparatus for recovering data on a medium (D) comprising:

means for reading at least part of a key with a wobbling from a first working area;
means for reading encrypted data recorded in a second working area; and
means for decoding said encrypted data by using said key.

18. An apparatus for recovering data on a medium (D) comprising:

means for reading at least part of a key marked with a high-output laser in a first working area;
means for reading encrypted data recorded in a second working area with a different recording format from a format for said first working area; and
means for decoding said encrypted data by using said key.

19. An apparatus according to claim 15 or 17, wherein said encrypted data is recorded with one of a pit-type format, an organic colouring matter format, a phase variable format and a magneto-optical format.

20. An apparatus according to any one of claims 15 or 17 or 19, wherein said first working area has a wobbling type recording area, said at least part of a key being recorded thereon.

21. An apparatus according to any one of claims 15 to 20, wherein said working areas are formed on the same disk platter layer.

22. An apparatus according to any one of claims 15 to 20, wherein said working areas are formed on different disk platter layers (L1, L2).

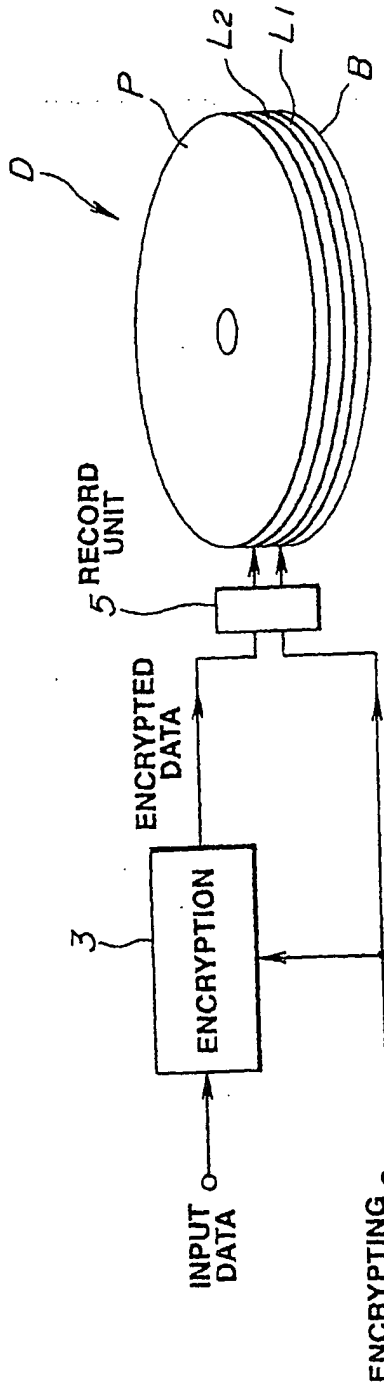
D
P
L2
L1
B
5
RECORD UNIT
ENCRYPTED DATA
3
ENCRYPTION
INPUT DATA
ENCRYPTING KEY DATA

FIG.1

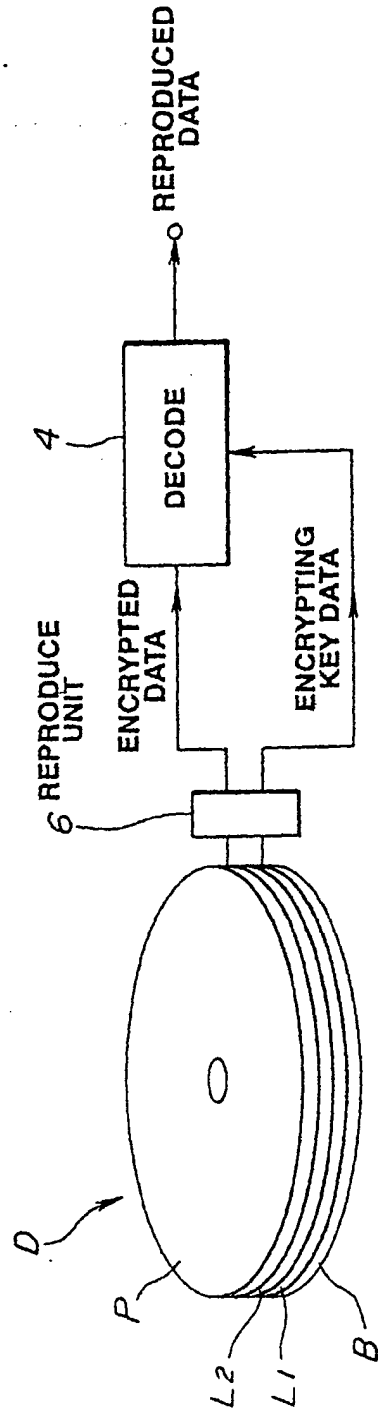
REPRODUCED DATA
4
DECODE
ENCRYPTED DATA
ENCRYPTING KEY DATA
REPRODUCE UNIT
6
D
P
L2
L1
B

FIG.2

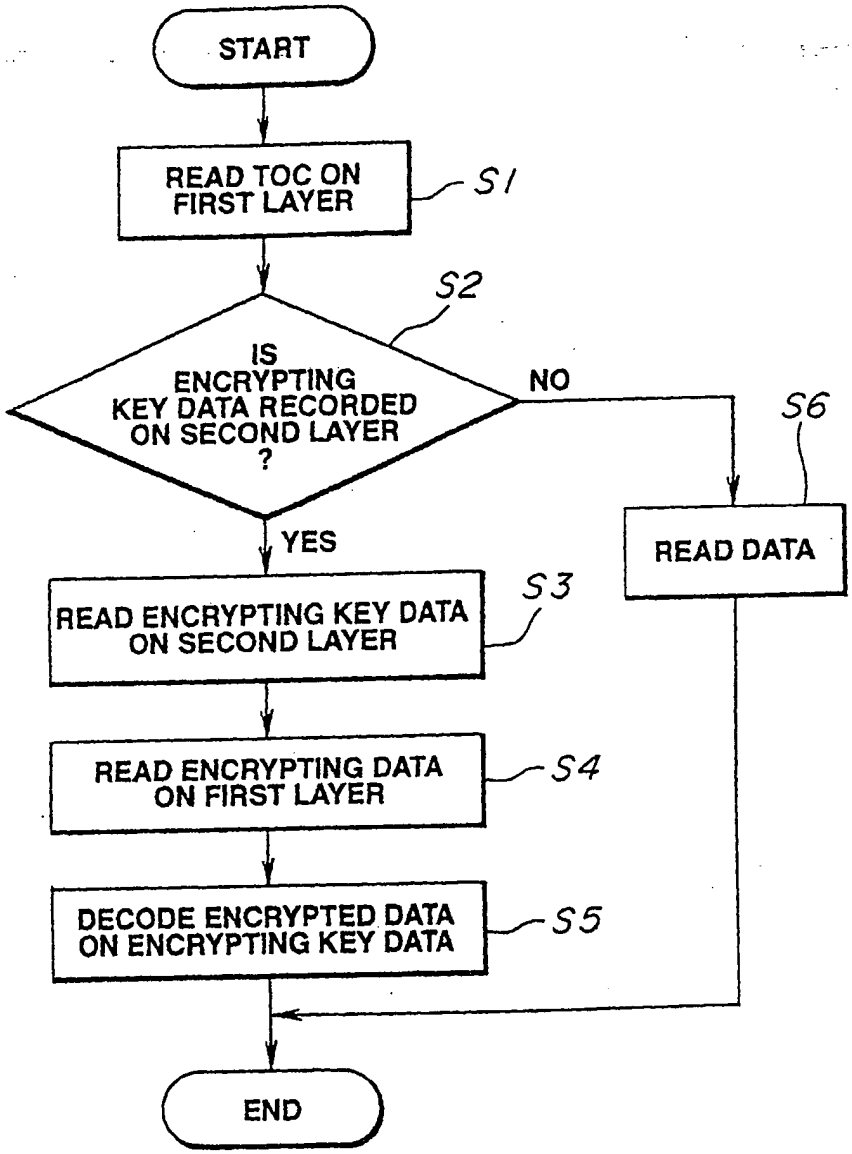
START
READ TOC ON FIRST LAYER
S1
S2
IS ENCRYPTING KEY DATA RECORDED ON SECOND LAYER ?
NO
S6
READ DATA
YES
READ ENCRYPTING KEY DATA ON SECOND LAYER
S3
READ ENCRYPTING DATA ON FIRST LAYER
S4
DECODE ENCRYPTED DATA ON ENCRYPTING KEY DATA
S5
END

FIG.3

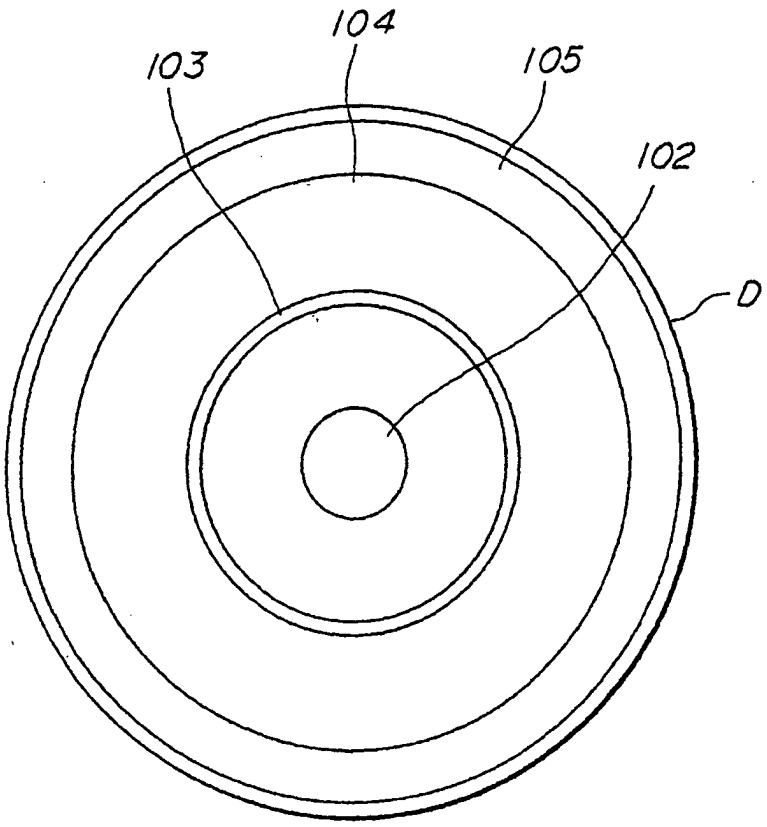

FIG.4

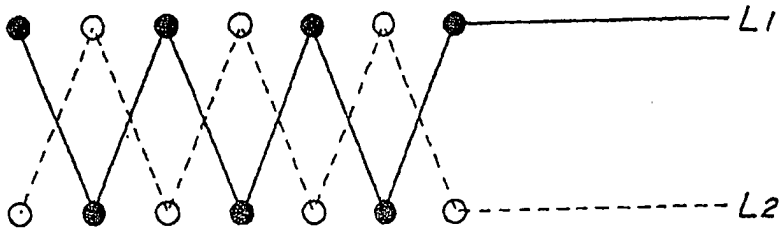

FIG.5

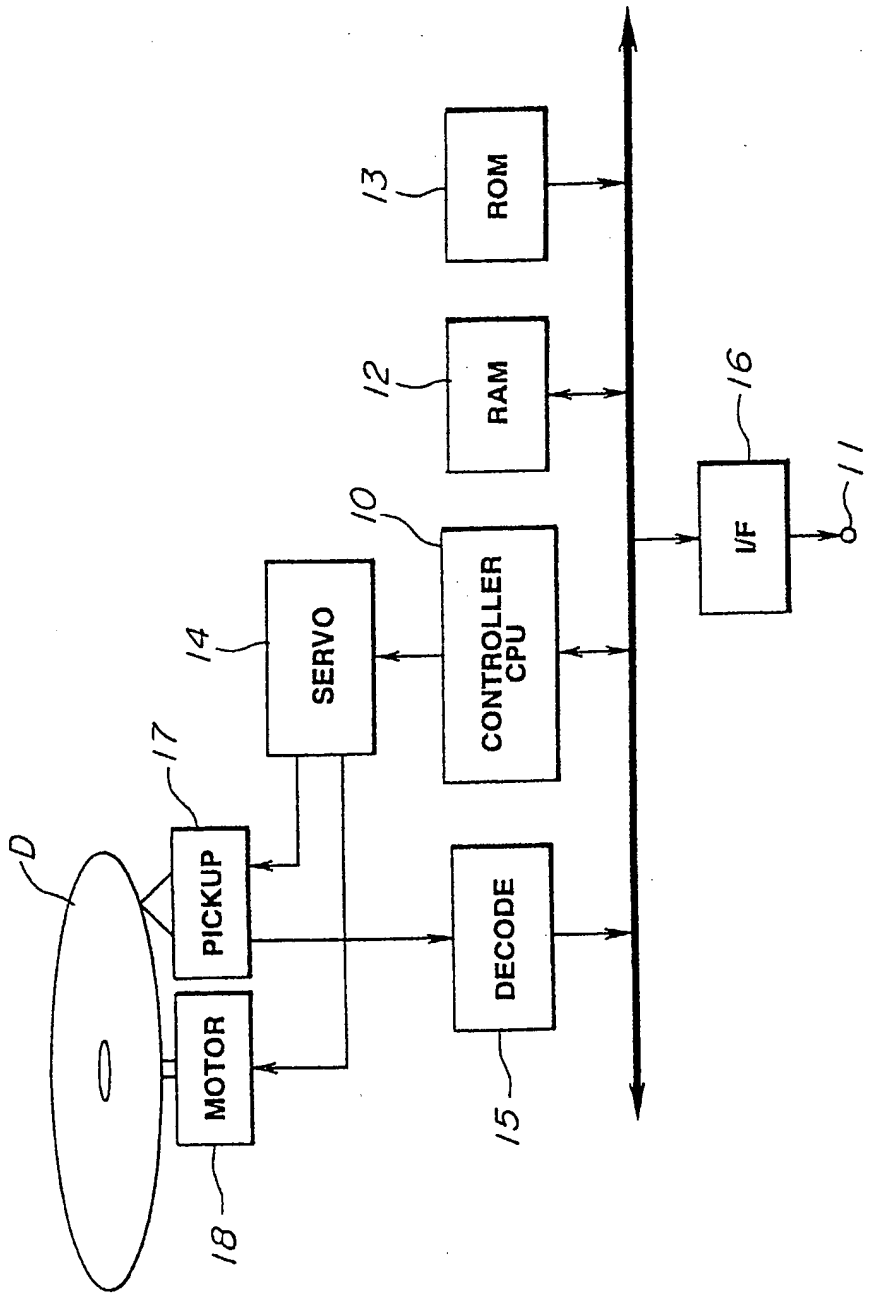
D
PICKUP
MOTOR
SERVO
CONTROLLER CPU
DECODE
ROM
RAM
I/F
17
14
10
13
12
16
11
15
18

FIG.6